This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Claims

1.——A method of radially expanding and plastically deforming a first tube having first threads, and a second tube having second threads, comprising:

coupling a first insert to the first threads;

coupling the first threads to the second threads to form a threaded connection; heating the threaded connection sufficiently to melt at least a portion of the first insert:

allowing the melted portion of the first insert to flow and solidify within the threaded connection; and

radially expanding and plastically deforming the coupled first and second tubes.

- 2.[The method of claim 1, wherein]soupling the first insert to the first threads comprises placing the first insert within a portion of the first threads.
- 3.[The method of claim 1, wherein the]first insert comprises an outer layer of flux.
- 4.[—The method of claim 1, wherein the]first insert comprises an inner core comprised of a first material, and an outer layer comprised of a second material, and wherein the first material has a higher melting point than the second material.
- 5. The method of claim 4, wherein the cuter layer of the second material comprises an outer layer of flux.
- 6. The method of claim 4, wherein the first material is selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze; and whorein the second material is selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze.
- 7.[—The method of claim 1, wherein the]first insert is fabricated from materials selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze.
- 8. The method of claim 1, further comprising applying a flux to the first and second threads of the first and second tubes.
- 9. The method of claim 1, wherein the first insert comprises a ring.
- 10. The method of claim 1, further comprising placing the coupled first and second tubes within a preexisting structure before radially expanding and plastically deforming the coupled first and second tubes.
- 11. The method of claim 10, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a wellbere easing.
- 12. The method of claim 10, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a pipeline.

- 13.—The method of claim 10, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a structural support.
- 14. The method of any of claims 1-13, further comprising, after coupling a first insert to the first threads, coupling a second insert to the second threads.
- 15. An expandable tubular liner comprising a first tube having first threads, and a second tube having second threads coupled to the first threads; wherein the first threads are [coupled] to the second threads by the process of:

coupling [a first insert to the first threads;]

[coupling] the first threads to the second threads[;]

[heating the first insert sufficiently to melt at least a portion of the first insert; and]
[sooling the melted portion of the first insert].

- 16. The liner of claim 15, wherein coupling the first insert to the first threads comprises placing the first insert within a portion of the first threads.
- 17. The liner of claim 15, wherein the first insert comprises an outer layer of flux.
- 18. The liner of claim 15, wherein the first insert comprises an inner core comprised of a first material, and an outer layer comprised of a second material, and wherein the first material has a higher melting point than the second material.
- 19. The liner of claim 18, wherein the outer layer of the second material comprises an outer layer of flux.
- 20. The liner of claim 18, wherein the first material is selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze; and wherein the second material is selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze.
- 21. The liner of claim 15, wherein the first insert is fabricated from materials selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze.
- 22. The liner of claim 15, further comprising applying a flux to the first and second threads.
- 23. The liner of claim 15, wherein the first insert comprises a ring.
- 24. The liner of any of claims 15-23, further comprising, after coupling a first insert to the first threads, coupling a second insert to the second threads.
- 25. An apparatus comprising a preexisting structure coupled to a tubular liner, the tubular liner comprising a first tube including first threads, and a second tube including second threads, wherein the tubular liner is coupled to the preexisting structure by the process of:

coupling a first insert to the first threads;
coupling the first threads to the second threads to form a threaded connection;
heating the threaded connection sufficiently to melt at least a portion of the first

insert;

allowing the melted portion of the first insert to flow and solidify within the threaded connection;

positioning the coupled first and second tubes within a preexisting structure; and radially expanding the coupled first and second tubes into contact with the preexisting structure.

- 26. The apparatus of claim 25, wherein coupling the first insert to the first threads comprises placing the first insert within a portion of the first threads.
- 27. The apparatus of claim 25, wherein the first insert comprises an outer layer of flux.
- 28. The apparatus of claim 25, wherein the first insert comprises an inner core comprised of a first material, and an outer layer comprised of a second material, and wherein the first material has a higher melting point than the second material.
- 29. The apparatus of claim 28, wherein the outer layer of the second material comprises an outer layer of flux.
- 30. The apparatus of claim 28, wherein the first material is selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and brenze; and wherein the second material is selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze.
- 31. The apparatus of claim 25, wherein the first insert is fabricated from materials selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, load, tin, brass, and bronzo.
- 32. The apparatus of claim 25, further comprising applying a flux to the first and second threads.
- 33. The apparatus of claim 25, wherein the first insert comprises a ring.
- 34. The apparatus of claim 25, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a wellbore casing.
- 35. The apparatus of claim 25, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a pipeline.
- 36. The apparatus of claim 25, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a structural support.
- 37. The apparatus of any of claims 25-36, further comprising, after the step of coupling a first insert to the first threads, the step of coupling a second insert to the second threads.
- 38. A method of radially expanding and plastically deforming a first tube having first threads, and a second tube having second threads, comprising:

coupling a first insert to the first threads; coupling the first threads to the second threads to form a threaded connection; radially expanding and plastically deforming the coupled first and second tubes

- and forming a metallurgical bond between the first insert and at least one of the first and second tubes.
- 39. The method of claim 38, wherein coupling the first insert to the first threads comprises placing the first insert within a portion of the first threads.
- 40. The method of claim 38, wherein the first insert comprises an outer layer of flux.
- 41. The method of claim 38, wherein the first insert comprises an inner core comprised of a first material, and an outer layer comprised of a second material, and wherein the first material has a higher energy point at which an energy input will cause a metallurgical reaction than the second material.
- 42. The method of claim 41, wherein the outer layer of the second material comprises an outer layer of flux.
- 43. The method of claim 41, wherein the first material is selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze; and wherein the second material is selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze.
- 44. The method of claim 38, wherein the first insert is fabricated from materials selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze.
- 45.—The method of claim 38, further comprising applying a flux to the first and second threads of the first and second tubes.
- 46. The method of claim 38, wherein the first insert comprises a ring.
- 47. The method of claim 38, further comprising placing the coupled first and second tubes within a preexisting structure before radially expanding and plastically deforming the coupled first and second tubes.
- 48. The method of claim 47, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a wellbere casing.
- 48. The method of claim 47, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a pipeline.
- 50. The method of claim 47, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a structural support.
- 51. The method of any of claims 38-50, further comprising, after coupling a first insert to the first threads, coupling a second insert to the second threads.
- 52. An expandable tubular liner comprising a first tube having first threads, and a second tube having second threads coupled to the first threads; wherein the first threads are metallurgically bended to the second threads by the process of:

- coupling a first-insert to the first threads; coupling the first threads to the second threads; and radially expanding and plastically deforming the coupled first and second tubes.
- 53. The liner of claim 52, wherein coupling the first insert to the first threads comprises placing the first insert within a portion of the first threads.
- 54. The liner of claim 52, wherein the first insert comprises an outer layer of flux.
- 55. The liner of claim 52, wherein the first insert comprises an inner core comprised of a first material, and an outer layer comprised of a second material, and wherein the first material has a higher energy point at which an energy input will cause a metallurgical reaction than the second material.
- 56. The liner of claim 55, wherein the outer layer of the second material comprises an outer layer of flux.
- 57. The liner of claim 55, wherein the first material is selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze; and wherein the second material is selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze.
- 58.—The liner of claim 52, wherein the first insert is fabricated from materials selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze.
- 59. The liner of claim 52, further comprising applying a flux to the first and second threads.
- 60. The liner of claim 52, wherein the first insert comprises a ring.
- 61. The liner of any of claims 52-60, further comprising, after coupling a first insert to the first threads, coupling a second insert to the second threads.
- 62. An apparatus comprising a preexisting structure coupled to a tubular liner, the tubular liner comprising a first tube including first threads, and a second tube including second threads, wherein the tubular liner is coupled to the preexisting structure by the process of:
 - coupling a first insert to the first threads;
 - coupling the first threads to the second threads to form a threaded connection; and
 - radially expanding the coupled first and second tubes into contact with the preexisting structure and forming a metallurgical bond between the first insert and at least one of the first and second tubes.
- 63.—The apparatus of claim 62, wherein coupling the first insert to the first threads comprises placing the first insert within a portion of the first threads.
- 64. The apparatus of claim 62, wherein the first insert comprises an outer layer of flux.
- 65. The apparatus of claim 62, wherein the first insert comprises an inner core comprised of

- a first material, and an outer layer comprised of a second material, and wherein the first material has a higher energy point at which an energy input will cause a metallurgical reaction than the second material.
- 66. The apparatus of claim 65, wherein the outer layer of the second material comprises an outer layer of flux.
- 57. The apparatus of claim 65, wherein the first material is selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze; and wherein the second material is selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze.
- 68. The apparatus of claim 62, wherein the first insert is fabricated from materials selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze.
- 69. The apparatus of slaim-62, further comprising applying a flux to the first and second threads.
- 70. The apparatus of claim 62, wherein the first insert comprises a ring.
- 71. The apparatus of claim 62, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a wellbere easing.
- 72. The apparatus of claim 62, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a pipeline.
- 73.—The apparatus of claim 62, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a structural support.
- 74. The apparatus of any of claims 62-73, further comprising, after the step of coupling a first insert to the first threads, the step of coupling a second insert to the second threads.75.

A method of radially expanding and plastically deforming a first tube, a second tube, and a mechanical connection for coupling the first and second tubes, comprising:

coupling an insert to at least one of the first and second tubes;

coupling the first and second tubes together using the mechanical connection; radially expanding and plastically deforming the coupled first and second tubes; and

- forming a metallurgical bond between the insert and at least one of the first and second tubes by injecting energy into the insert prior to or during the radial expansion and plastic deformation of and plastically deforming the first and second tubes.
- 76. The method of claim 76, wherein the injected energy comprises thermal energy.
- 77. The method of claim 75, wherein the injected energy comprises
- 2. [The method of claim 1, wherein]the injected energy comprises thermal and mechanical energy.

- 78. The method of claim 75, wherein the injected energy comprises
- 3. [The method of claim 1, wherein the]injected energy comprises thermal and electrical energy.
- 79. The method of claim 75, wherein the injected energy comprises
- 4. [The method of claim 1, wherein the Jinjected energy comprises thermal and magnetic energy.

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- 5. The method of claim 75, wherein the injected energy comprises 1, wherein the injected energy comprises thermal and electromagnetic energy.
- 81. The method of claim 75, wherein the injected energy comprises
- 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the injected energy comprises thermal and acoustic energy.
- 82. The method of claim 75, wherein the injected energy comprises vibrational energy.
- 83. A method of [radially expanding and plastically deforming] a first tube, a second tube, and a mechanical connection for coupling the first and second tubes, comprising:
- coupling an insert to at least one of the first and second tubes;
 coupling the first and second tubes together using the mechanical connection;
 radially expanding and plastically deforming the coupled first and second tubes;
 and
 - forming a metallurgical bond between the insert and at least one of the first and second tubes by injecting energy into the insert prior to and during the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 84. The method of claim 83, wherein the injected energy comprises thermal and mechanical energy.
- 85. The method of claim 83, wherein the injected energy comprises thermal and electrical energy.
- 86. The method of claim 83, wherein the injected energy comprises thermal and magnetic energy.
- 87. The method of claim 83, wherein the injected energy comprises thermal and electromagnetic energy.
- 88.—The method of claim 83, wherein the injected energy comprises thermal and acoustic energy.
- 89. The method of claim 83, wherein the injected energy comprises thermal and vibrational energy.

<u> </u>	The method of claim 1, wherein the linjected energy comprises thermal and
<u>vibrati</u>	onal energy.
90-8	A tubular assembly, comprising:
	a first tube;
	a second tube;
	a mechanical connection for coupling the first and second tubes; and
	a metallurgical connection for coupling the first and second tubes;
	wherein the metallurgical connection is provided proximate the mechanical
	connection <u>and</u>
	wherein the metallurgical connection is a cold welded connection.
91,	
9.	An assembly, comprising:
	a preexisting structure; and
	a tubular assembly coupled to and positioned within the preexisting structure,
	comprising:
	a first tube;
	a second tube;
	a mechanical connection for coupling the first and second tubes; and
	a metallurgical connection for coupling an external tubular surface of the first
tube-l	o an internal tubular surface of the second tube.
\$2 ,	A tubular assembly, comprising:
	a-first-tube;
	a-second-tube;
	a mechanical connection for coupling the first and second tubes; and
	a metallurgical connection for coupling an external surface of the first tube to an
	internal surface of the second tube;
	wherein the metallurgical connection is positioned within the mechanical
	connection
93.	A tubular assembly, comprising:
	-a first tube;
	a-second-kube;
	a threaded connection for coupling the first and second tubes; and
	a metallurgical connection for coupling an external surface of the first tube to an
	internal surface of the second tube;
	wherein-the-metallurgical-connection is positioned within the threaded

someetion the first and second tubes;

wherein the metallurgical connection is provided proximate the mechanical connection:

and

wherein the metallurgical connection is a cold welded connection.

- **84.10.** A cold-weldable insert for forming a metallurgical bond between overlapping threaded ends of adjacent tubular members, comprising:
 - a tapered tubular member comprising one or more threaded portions for engaging the threaded ends of the adjacent tubular members;
 - wherein the tapered tubular member is fabricated from one or more materials capable of forming a metallurgical bond with at least one of the adjacent tubular members when energy is input into the tapered tubular member.
- \$5.11. The insert of claim \$4.10 wherein the injected energy comprises thermal energy.
- <u>96.12.</u> The insert of claim <u>94,10.</u> wherein the injected energy comprises mechanical energy.
- 97.13. The insert of claim 94.10, wherein the injected energy comprises electrical energy.
- \$8,14. The insert of claim \$4,10, wherein the injected energy comprises magnetic energy.
- 89-15. The insert of claim 84,10, wherein the injected energy comprises electromagnetic energy.
- The insert of claim \$4,10, wherein the injected energy comprises acoustic energy.
- The insert of claim \$4,10 wherein the injected energy comprises vibrational energy.
- 402.18. A method of radially expanding and plastically deforming a first tube having first threads, and a second tube having second threads, comprising:

coupling a first insert to the first threads;

- coupling the first threads to the second threads to form a threaded connection by placing the first insert within a portion of the first threads; and heating the threaded connection sufficiently to melt at least a portion of the first insert; allowing the melted portion of the first insert to flow and solidify within the threaded connection;
- placing the coupled first and second tubes within a preexisting structure; and then radially expanding and plastically deforming the coupled first and second tubes and forming a metallurgical bond between the first and second tubes.

- 103.—The method of claim 102, wherein coupling the first threads to the second threads comprises placing an insert material within the threaded connection.
- 104. The method of claim 103, wherein the insert material comprises a material capable of increasing a coefficient of friction between the first and second tubes during the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 105. The method of claim 102, further comprising placing the coupled first and second tubes within a preexisting structure before radially expanding and plastically deforming the coupled first and second tubes;
 - wherein the first insert comprises an inner core comprised of a first material, and an outer layer comprised of a second material, and wherein the first material has a higher melting point than the second material;

wherein the first insert comprises an outer layer of flux;

wherein the outer layer of the second material comprises an outer layer of flux; wherein the first material is selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze;

- wherein the second material is selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze; and
- 106.—The method of claim 105, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a wellbore casing.
- 107. The method of claim 105, wherein the proexisting structure comprises a pipeline 108.

 The method of claim 105, wherein the proexisting structure comprises is selected from the group consisting of a wellbore casing, a pipeline, and a structural support.
- An expandable tubular liner comprising a first tube having first threads, and a second tube having second threads coupled to the first threads; wherein the first threads are metallurgically bonded[coupled] to the second threads by the process of:

coupling [a first insert to the first threads:]

[coupling]the first threads to the second threads[;]

[heating the first insert sufficiently to melt at least a portion of the first insert; and]
[cooling the melted portion of the first insert]; and

radially expanding and plastically deforming the soupled first and second tubes.

110. The liner of claim 109, wherein coupling the first threads to the second threads comprises placing an insert material within the threaded connection.

111.—The liner of claim 110, wherein the insert material comprises a material capable of increasing a coefficient of friction between the first and second tubes during the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the coupled first and second tubes.

wherein the first insert comprises an inner core comprised of a first material, and an outer layer comprised of a second material, and wherein the first material has a higher melting point than the second material:

wherein the first insert comprises an outer layer of flux;
wherein the outer layer of the second material comprises an outer layer of flux;
wherein the first material is selected from the group consisting of aluminum,
indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze; and
wherein the second material is selected from the group consisting of aluminum.

An apparatus comprising a preexisting structure coupled to a tubular liner, the tubular liner comprising a first tube including first threads, and a second tube including second threads, wherein the tubular liner is coupled to the preexisting structure by the process of:

indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze,

coupling a first insert to the first threads]:

and second tubes.

coupling the first threads to the second threads to form a threaded connection;
and by placing the first insert within a portion of the first threads;
radially expanding the coupled first and second tubes into contact with the
preexisting structure and forming a metallurgical bond between the first

- 113.—The apparatus of claim 112, wherein coupling the [first insert to the first threads] comprises placing an insert material within a portion of the threaded connection.
- 114. The apparatus of claim 113, wherein the insert material comprises a material capable of increasing a coefficient of friction between the first and second tubes during the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 115.—The apparatus of claim 112, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a wellbere casing.
- 116. The apparatus of claim 112, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a pipeline.
- 117. The apparatus of claim 112, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a structural support.
- 118.—The method of claims 75 or 83, wherein injecting energy into the insert during the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes comprises:
 - increasing a seefficient of friction between the first and second tubes during the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.

- 419. The method of claims 75 or 83, wherein injecting energy into the insert during the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes comprises:
 - injecting localized thermal energy into the first and second tubes during the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 120 A method of
 - heating the threaded connection sufficiently to melt[at least a portion of the]first insert;
 - allowing the melted portion of the first insert to flow and solidify within the threaded connection;
 - placing the coupled first and second tubes within a preexisting structure; and
 - then radially expanding and plastically deforming a first tube, a second tube, and a mechanical coupling for coupling overlapping ends of the first and second tubes, comprising:
 - radially expanding and plactically deforming the coupled first and second tubes; and
 - injecting energy into the coupled first and second tubes to form a metallurgical bond between the first and second tubes.
- 121. The method of claim 120, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 122. The method of claim 120, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes during the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 123.—The method of claim 120, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes after the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 124. The method of claim 120, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes prior to and during the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 125.—The method of claim 120, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes during and after the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 126. The method of claim-120, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes prior to and after the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 127. The method of claim 120, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes prior to, during, and after the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.

- 128. The method of claim 120, wherein coupling the first and second tubes comprises placing an insert material between the overlapping ends of the first and second tubes.
- 129. The method of claim 128, wherein the insert material comprises a material capable of increasing a coefficient of friction between the first and second tubes during the injection of energy into the first and second tubes.
- 130. The method of claim 120, further comprising placing the coupled first and second tubes within a preexisting structure before radially expanding and plastically deforming the coupled first and second tubes.
- 131. The method of claim 130, wherein the proexisting structure comprises a wellbore casing.
- 132. The method of claim 130, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a pipeline.
- 133. The method of claim 130, wherein the proexisting structure comprises a structural support.
- 134. The method of claim 120, wherein the injected energy comprises thermal energy.
- 135. The method of claim 120, wherein the injected energy comprises mechanical energy.
- 136. The method of claim 120, wherein the injected energy comprises electrical energy.
- 137.—The method of claim 120, wherein the injected energy comprises magnetic energy.
- 138.—The method of claim 120, wherein the injected energy comprises electromagnetic energy.
- 139. The method of claim 120, wherein the injected energy comprises acoustic energy.
- 140. The method of claim 120, wherein the injected energy comprises vibrational energy.
- 141. An expandable tubular liner comprising a first tube, a second tube, and a mechanical coupling for coupling everlapping ends of the first and second tubes, wherein everlapping ends of the first and second tubes are metallurgically bended by the process of:

coupling the overlapping ends of the first and second tubes; radially expanding and plastically deforming the coupled first and second tubes; and

injecting energy into the coupled first and second tubes.

- 142. The liner of claim 141, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 1/13. The liner of claim 1/11, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes during the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 144. The liner of claim 141, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes after the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.

- 145. The liner of claim 141, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes prior to and during the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 146. The liner of claim 141, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes during and after the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 147. The liner of claim 141, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes prior to and after the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 148. The liner of claim 141, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes prior to, during, and after the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 149. The liner of claim 141, wherein coupling the overlapping ends of the first and second tubes comprises placing an insert material between the overlapping ends of the first and second tubes.
- 150. The liner of claim 149, wherein the insert material comprises a material capable of increasing a coefficient of friction between the first and second tubes during the injection of energy into the first and second tubes.
- 151. The liner of claim 141, further comprising placing the coupled first and second tubes within a proexisting structure before radially expanding and plactically deforming the coupled first and second tubes.
- 152. The liner of claim 141, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a wellbore casing.
- 453. The liner of claim 141, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a pipeline.
- 154. The liner of claim 141, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a structural support.
- 155. The liner of claim 141, wherein the injected energy comprises thermal energy.
- 156. The liner of claim 141, wherein the injected energy comprises mechanical energy.
- 167.—The liner of claim 141, wherein the injected energy comprises electrical energy.
- 158. The liner of claim 141, wherein the injected energy comprises magnetic energy.
- 159. The liner of claim 141, wherein the injected energy comprises electromagnetic energy.
- 460. The liner of claim 141, wherein the injected energy comprises acoustic energy.
- 161. The liner of claim 141, wherein the injected energy comprises vibrational energy.
- 162. An apparatus comprising a preexisting structure coupled to a tubular liner, the tubular liner comprising a first tube, a second tube, and a mechanical coupling for coupling everlapping ends of the first and second tubes, wherein the tubular liner is coupled to the preexisting

structure by the process of:

- radially expanding the coupled first and second tubes into contact with the preexisting structure; and
- injecting energy into the coupled first and second tubes to form a metallurgical bond between the first and second tubes.
- 163. The apparatus of claim 162, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 164. The apparatus of claim 162, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes.
- 165. The apparatus of claim 162, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes after the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 166. The apparatus of claim 162, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes prior to and during the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 167. The apparatus of claim 162, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes during and after the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 168. The apparatus of claim 162, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes prior to and after the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 169. The apparatus of claim 162, wherein the energy is injected into the coupled first and second tubes prior to, during, and after the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes.
- 170. The apparatus of claim 162, wherein coupling the overlapping ends of the first and second tubes comprises placing an insert material between the overlapping ends of the first and second tubes.
- 171. The apparatus of claim 170, wherein the insert material comprises a material capable of increasing a coefficient of friction between the first and second tubes during the injection of energy into the first and second tubes.
- 172. The apparatus of claim 162, further comprising placing the coupled first and second tubes within a proexisting structure before radially expanding and plastically deforming the coupled first and second tubes.
- 173. The apparatus of claim 172, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a wellbere easing.
- 174. The apparatus of claim 172, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a pipeline.

- 175.—The apparatus of claim 172, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a structural support.
- 176. The apparatus of claim 162, wherein the injected energy comprises thermal energy.
- 177.—The apparatus of claim 162, wherein the injected energy comprises mechanical energy.
- 178. The apparatus of claim 162, wherein the injected energy comprises electrical energy.
- 178. The apparatus of claim 162, wherein the injected energy comprises magnetic energy.
- 180. The apparatus of claim 162, wherein the injected energy comprises electromagnetic energy.
- 181. The apparatus of claim 162, wherein the injected energy comprises acoustic energy.
- 182. The apparatus of claim 162, wherein the injected energy comprises vibrational energy.
- 183.—A method of radially expanding and plastically deforming a first tube, a second tube, and a mechanical coupling for coupling overlapping ends of the first and second tubes, comprising:

 positioning an insert material between the overlapping ends of the coupled first and second tubes:
 - radially expanding and plastically deforming the coupled first and second tubes; injecting energy into the coupled first and second tubes before, during, or after the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes to lower a melting point of[at least a portion of the]insert material; and injecting thermal energy into the coupled first and second tubes to form a metallurgical bond between the insert material and at least one of the first and second coupled tubes.
- 184. An expandable tubular liner comprising a first tube, a second tube, and a mechanical coupling for coupling everlapping ends of the first and second tubes, wherein everlapping ends of the first and second tubes are metallurgically bended by the process of:
 - positioning an insert material between the overlapping ends of the coupled first and second tubes;
 - radially expanding and plastically deforming the coupled first and second tubes; injecting energy into the coupled first and second tubes before, during, or after the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes

to lower a melting point of at least a portion of the insert material; and injecting thermal energy into the coupled first and second tubes to form a metallurgical bond between the insert material and the first and second coupled tubes.

185.—An apparatus comprising a preexisting structure coupled to a tubular liner, the tubular liner comprising a first tube, a second tube, and a mechanical coupling for coupling everlapping ends of the first and second tubes, wherein the tubular liner is coupled to the preexisting structure by the process of:

positioning an insert material between the overlapping ends of the coupled first and second tubes;

- radially expanding and plastically deforming the coupled first and second tubes into engagement with the preexisting structure;
- injecting energy into the coupled first and second tubes before, during, or after the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubes to lower a melting point of at least a portion of the insert material; and injecting thermal energy into the coupled first and second tubes to form a metallurgical bond between the insert material and the first and second coupled tubes the coupled first and second tubes;
- wherein the first insert comprises an inner core comprised of a first material, and an outer layer comprised of a second material, and wherein the first material has a higher melting point than the second material;

wherein the first insert comprises an outer layer of flux:

wherein the outer layer of the second material comprises an outer layer of flux; wherein the first material is selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze:

wherein the second material is selected from the group consisting of aluminum, indium, bismuth, cadmium, lead, tin, brass, and bronze; and wherein the preexisting structure is selected from the group consisting of a wellbore casing, a pipeline, and a structural support.